

# TOWARDS FOOD SENSITIVE PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

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# Towards Food Sensitive Planning in South Africa

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12% experience hunger, 21% experience food insecurity

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22% children under five stunted

31% women over 15 are anaemic

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68% women and 31% men overweight or obese.

Food insecurity and health outcomes in SA

# South African Constitution: Section 27

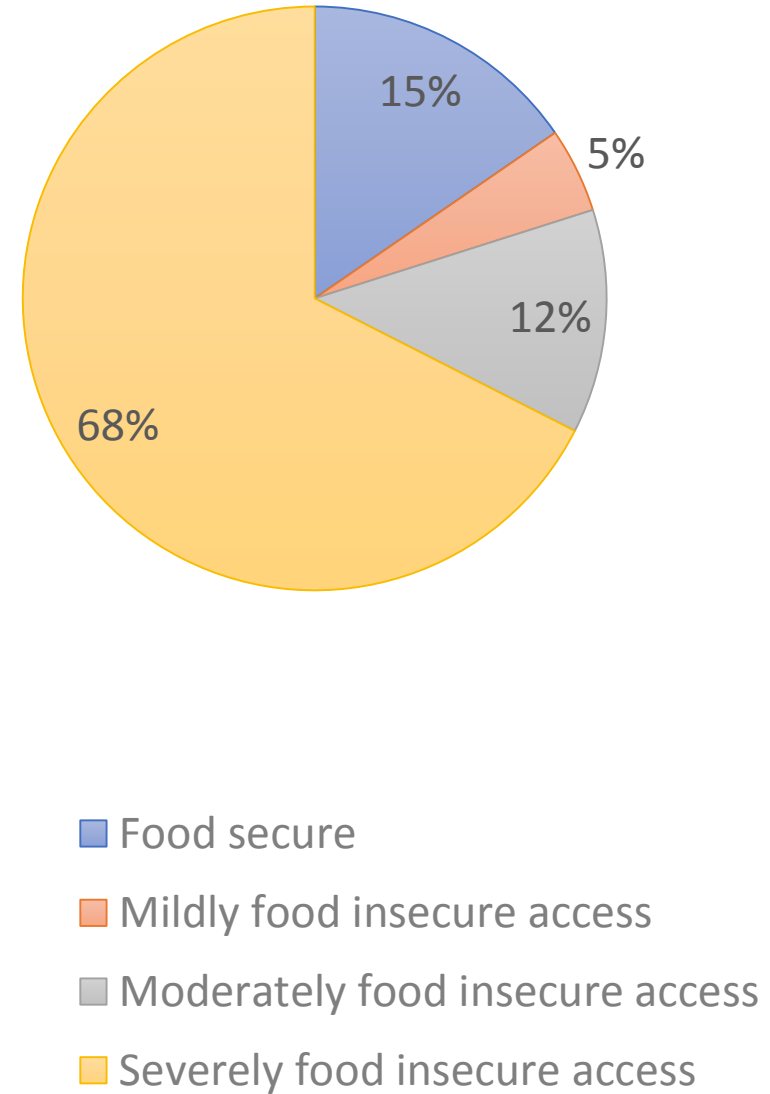
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- Everyone has the right to have access to
  - health care services, including reproductive health care;
  - **sufficient food and water**; and
  - social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance.
- The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

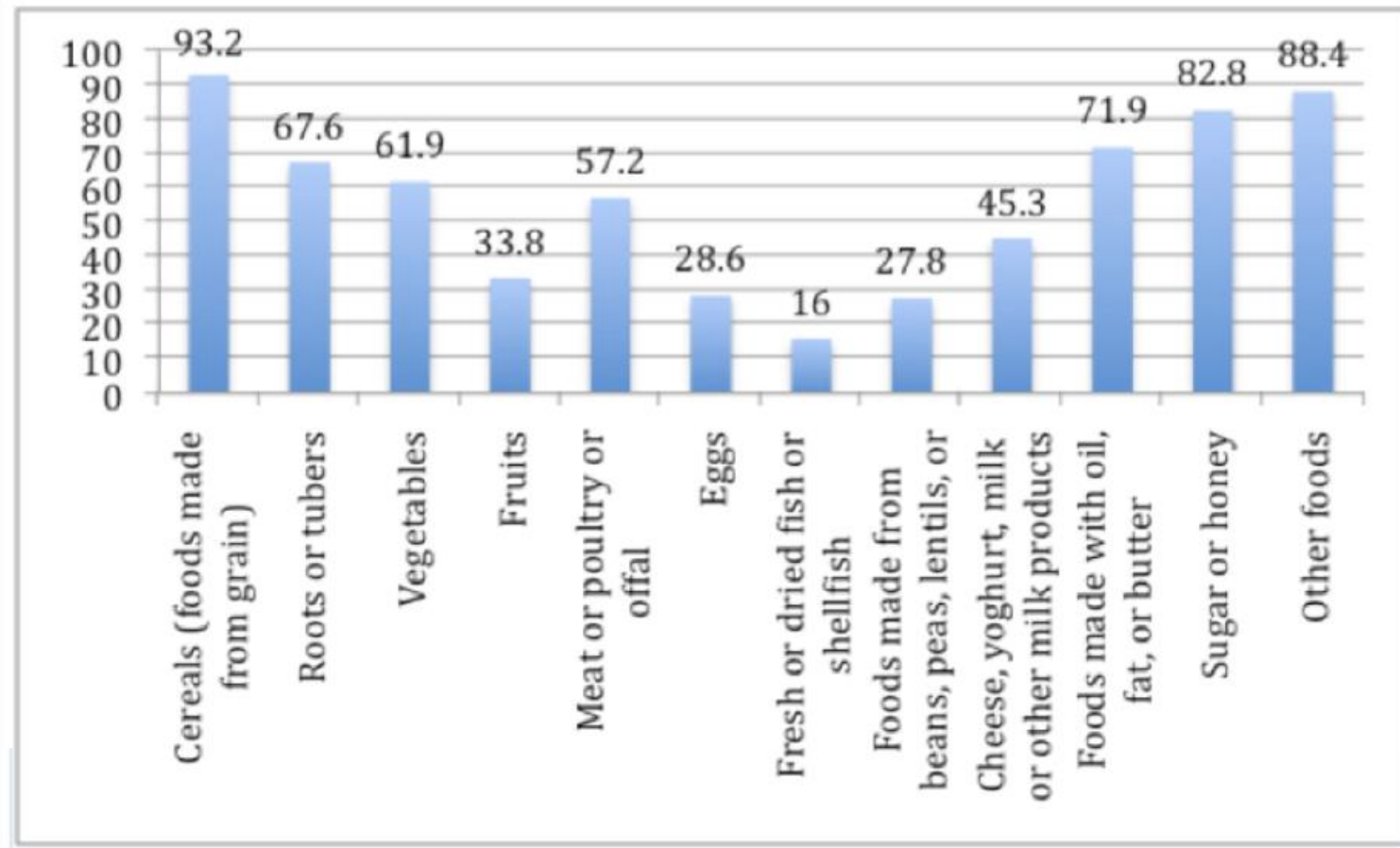
# Logical outworking of historical framing

- Promote agricultural production of staples
- Household scale interventions: support for farming, social protection
- Viewed primarily as a rural problem
- Local governments do not believe that they have a food security or food systems mandate

# AFSUN Cape Town survey 2008



## Household Dietary Diversity









# Locating an urban mandate for food

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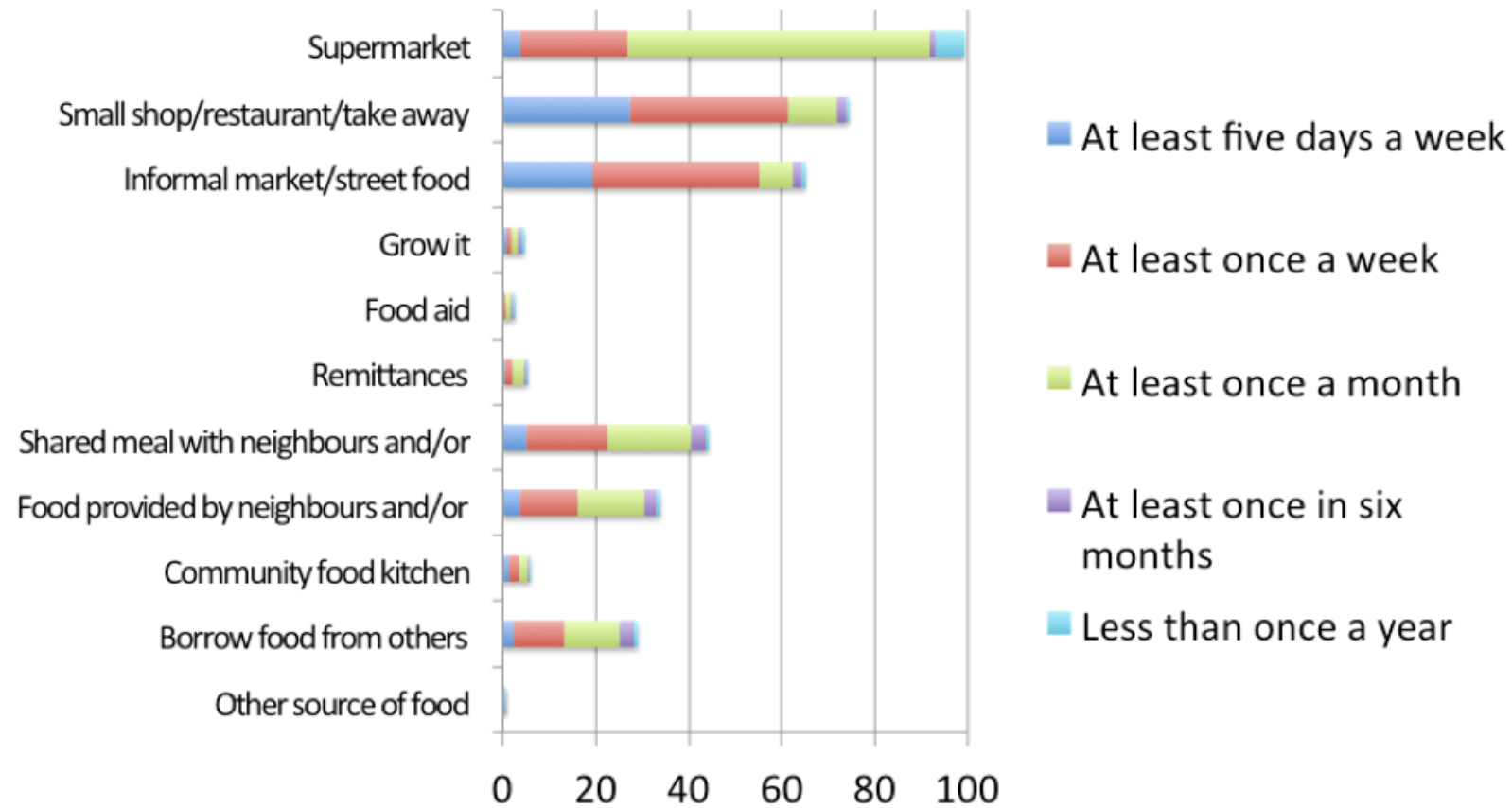
- Municipal functions: Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; local amenities; markets; municipal abattoirs; municipal parks and recreation; public places; refuse removal; street trading
- Concurrent functions: : Agriculture; consumer protection; disaster management; education at all levels, excluding tertiary education; environment; health services; housing; industrial promotion; pollution control; population development; public transport; public works only in respect of the needs of provincial government departments in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them in terms of the Constitution or any other law; regional planning and development; soil conservation; trade; urban and rural development; welfare services

# Strategically urbanizing the four pillars

- Availability
- Accessibility
- Utilization
- Stability



# Sources of food



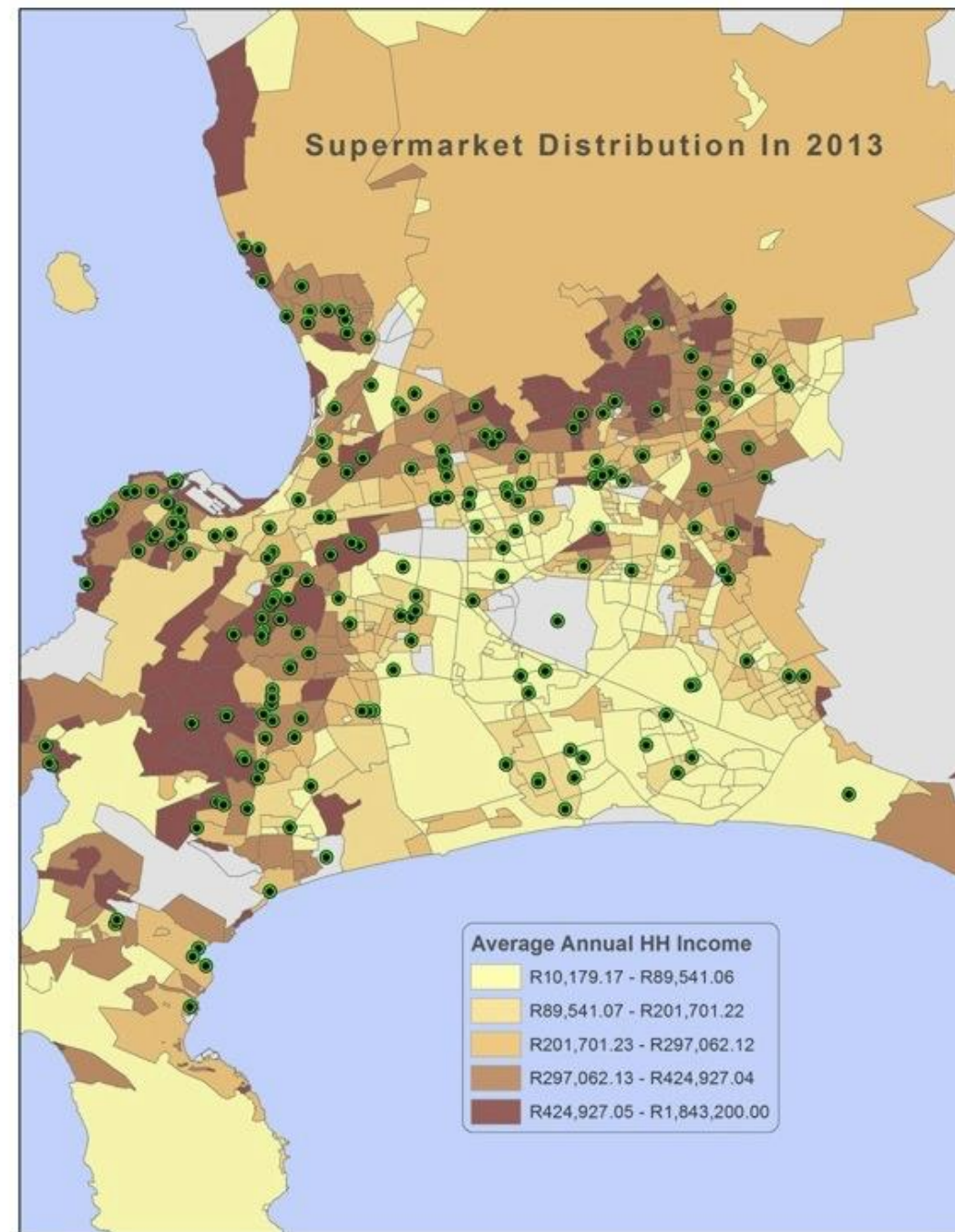
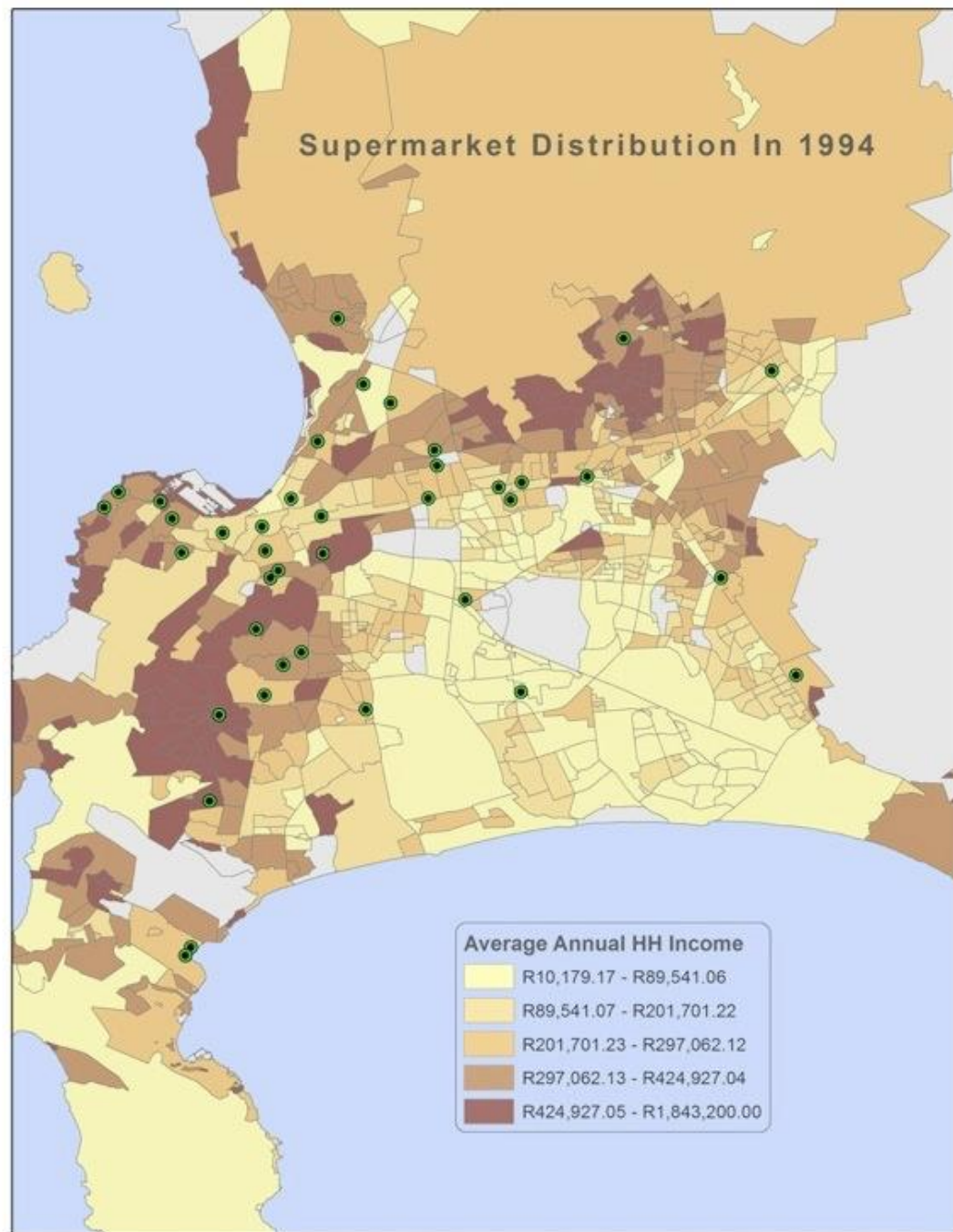




# Infrastructure









Malls and  
diet change

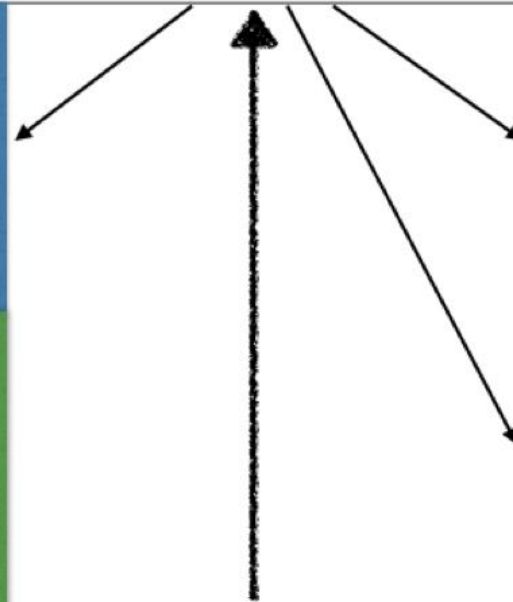
Shoprite: With Money Market

KING PIE

OK  
Furnishers

HUNGRY  
LION

KFC



# Informality and connections



# But – we're not being helped by the global development agenda

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- Historic framings – production or poverty alleviation
- SDG2 absence
- Framing problems of New Urban Agenda (and RC100 indicator framework)

# Propositional work





## **3. Food sensitive planning**

Our objective is to work towards the strategic integration of the food system into development planning by 2019.

The planning system is one of the most important tools for the government to influence society. How, where and when we build our infrastructure can have a positive influence on the access, location, transport and distribution of healthy food and can make important improvements to food security.

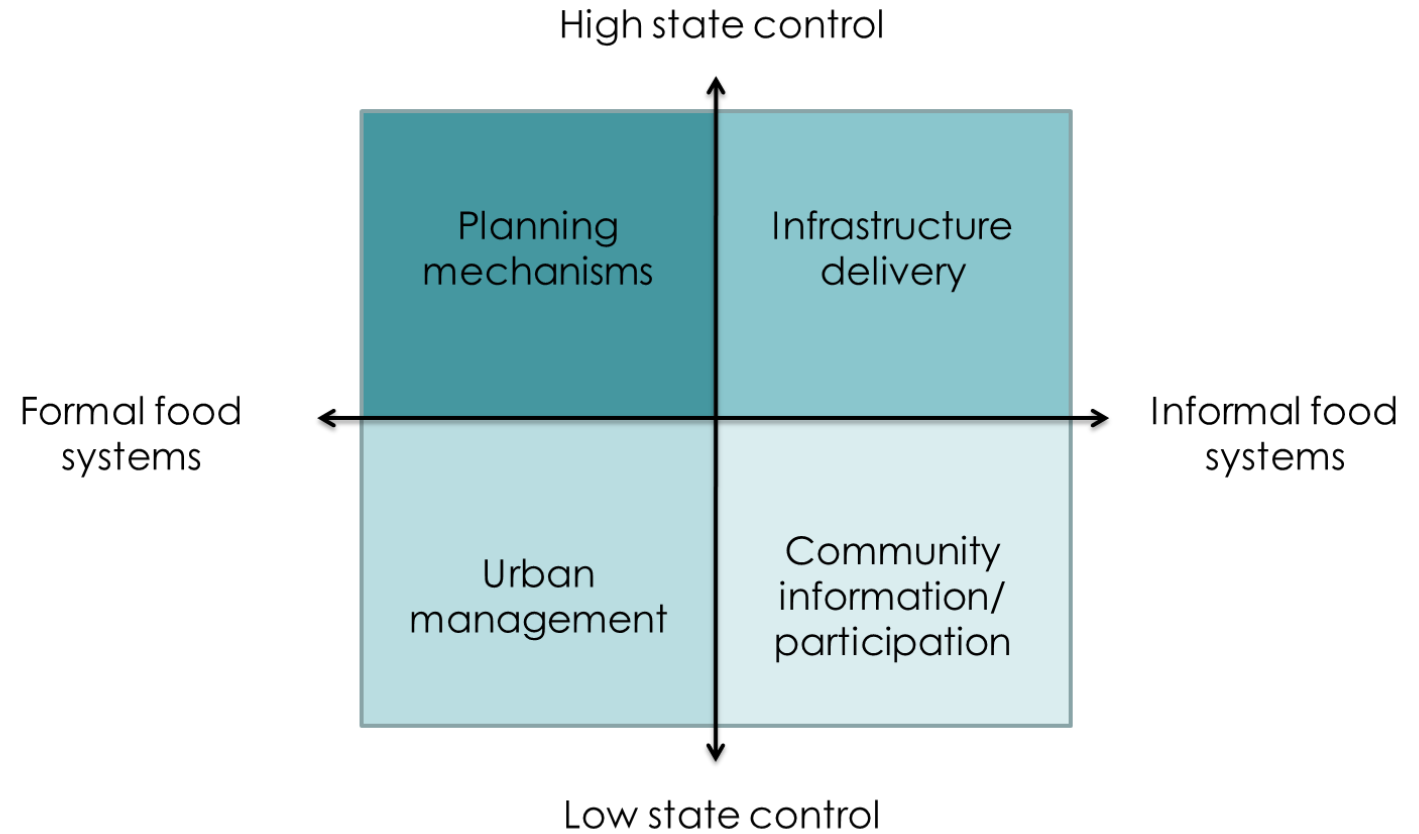
Our solutions:

1. Ensure that the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) takes food security into account in order to influence municipal spatial development frameworks.
2. Include and adapt the principles of food sensitive planning and design into the model zoning scheme bylaw.
3. Develop food sensitive planning and design guidelines for provincial land use management.
4. Include food sensitivity principles into current municipal assessment criteria.

'Formal' processes	Planning/development stages	'Informal' processes
	Planning	
	Servicing	
	Construction	
	Occupancy	



Modalities of  
state influence  
on different  
aspects of the  
food system



# Possibilities for food sensitivity into the Western Cape planning system



Black = brand new  
Blue = added to existing processes

# Moving from theory to practice

- Buy in by policy makers
  - Unpacking mandates
  - Costing impacts of inaction
  - Learning journeys
- Long term commitment to provincializing planning
  - Association of African Planning Associations curriculum reform
  - Food sensitive planning toolkit

A product of the  
Consuming Urban Poverty project  
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# Incorporating Food into Urban Planning

*a toolkit for  
planning educators  
in Africa*

At: [www.consumingurbanpoverty.wordpress.com](http://www.consumingurbanpoverty.wordpress.com)

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- Community engagement beyond “public participation”



- “In the end, urban management and politics is about fostering a commitment to societal learning through agonistic engagement and continuous agreements to take the next step, without being able to resolve all difference (McFarlane, 2011). On the contrary, the point is to recognize that in highly unequal and power-laden societies, difference cannot be erased but only deployed to clarify what exactly is required to effect social justice in the short and medium term to inform learning agenda about what the long-term horizon requires from citizens, the associations, and political representatives elected into public office. Governance becomes meaningful and effective when short-term drivers in urban management are tempered by substantive, informed, and politically embedded long-term perspectives.” (Pieterse 2019)

# Moving from theory to practice

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- Community engagement beyond “public participation”
  - Communities of practice
  - Accessible research outputs
  - Community-led research to engage state
- Food may be “winnable” as no-one “owns” food politically



# Conclusions

